

ROOSEVELT HELPS SUFFS CELEBRATE

Gov. Whitman Also Speaks at
Festival Meeting in
Opera House.

\$10,000 DEFICIT CLEARED

Colonel Makes Plea for Pas-
sage of Federal Suffrage
Amendment.

VICTORY
NEW YORK,
1917.

Many times in the last two years those
who have looked down upon the suf-
frage of the Empire State at the
meetings, the symbol and expression of
determination and hope. Last night, out-
lined in glowing electric letters many
feet high against a blue curtain at the
back of the stage of the Metropolitan
Opera House, they shone, the emblem
of a long, hard effort brought to a suc-
cessful end, upon an audience such as
probably never gathered to celebrate a
victory before.

In the great hall, that audience,
every seat and every box, and as much of
the space at the back as the authorities
would permit, stood to use. It wasn't
as brilliant an audience, perhaps, as as-
sembled to hear Currier and the rest of
the opera stars, for there weren't as
many diamonds and pearls in the horse-
shoe circle. But there were plenty of
pretty dresses, blue and pink and white
and lavender and green, mingled with
the sober attire of the men who came to
rejoice with their new fellow citizens.

And in the faces that lit up with re-
sponse to the words of Gov. Whitman,
President Roosevelt, Dr. Anna Howard
Shaw and the rest of the true and tried
suffragists who spoke, there was some-
thing which never could have been seen
before, not even on the most im-
portant of musical nights. It was, as
Dr. Shaw said, the light that is in the
faces of those who dwell in a true de-
mocracy, where all the people, men and
women, have a voice in the Government
under which they live.

Mrs. Whitehouse Presides.

Four great flags were draped over the
stage upon which the members of the
board of the National American Woman
Suffrage Association, the officers of the
New York State Woman Suffrage
party, of the New York City Woman
Suffrage party and leaders from up-
State who have come for the conven-
tion of the State party.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, the na-
tional president, Miss Esther Ogden,
Mrs. Henry Wade Rogers, Miss Harriet
May Mills, Miss Mary Dreier, Miss Mary
Garrett Hay, Mr. and Mrs. James Lees
Laidlaw, Mrs. John Blair, Mrs. Ogden
Mills Reid, Miss Katherine D. Blake,
Mrs. Frank Shuler—there they stood
and many others who have helped and
won the victory in a happy ring on the
stage, where Currier and Anna and
house and Stegfield have sung and
passed for the pleasure of music loving
New York.

In a great chair in the center sat
Mrs. Norman De R. Whitehouse, the
State chairman, looking such a tiny
figure to have been a huge force in the
struggle. On her right was Gov. Whit-
man and on her left Dr. Shaw, with
an empty chair—during the first of the
programme—between. That was Col.
Roosevelt's chair and just at the end of
the Governor's speech he came, to be
greeted with volleys of applause. He
was in time to see the State suffrage
for the last time in their career before
their well known staff of raising money.

The campaign of 1917 cost about
\$10,000—far less, Mrs. Whitehouse re-
minded, than any political campaign of
any magnitude was waged upon—and
it had all been paid up but \$10,000.
Mrs. Raymond Brown, chairman of
organization, set out to raise the last
night, while the treasurer, Mrs. Reid,
sat with poised pencil behind her to
take the figures. She hadn't talked
ten seconds before a man's voice came
down from a box. It was the husband
of the State chairman.

"Five hundred dollars," he said,
James Lees Laidlaw, husband of the
chairman of Congressional work, fol-
lowed Mr. Whitehouse.

"One thousand dollars."

Sum is Over-subscribed.

Flashes followed thick and fast. Mrs.
Park Vanderbilt gave \$1,000, Mrs. Reid
\$1,000, Mrs. E. R. Strange, Mrs. Warner
Lee and a number of others \$500. The
wife of Dr. Frederick Peterson made a
pledge for him. He isn't here, but he'll
pay, she said.

Several Liberty bonds were flung into
the breach, and a succession of pledges
of \$100, \$50 and \$25 raised the sum to
within a few hundred dollars of the re-
quired \$10,000. Mrs. Brown, thinking
the audience was anxious to hear Roose-
velt, was about to cut the money raising
short, but Miss Hay wouldn't let her.
"Keep on," she adjured. And Mrs.
Brown kept on, and was rewarded by
a \$1,000 pledge from the Brookhaven.

L. J. Men's League for Woman Suffrage.
In the end the amount gathered
went several thousands beyond the
deficit. The surplus will be used in the
education of Miss Voter.

In the little speech with which—after
music by the Seventy-first Regiment
band—Mrs. Whitehouse opened the
meeting she answered the question so
often asked since November 7—what
did it? And she did not give the credit
to the protagonists, who, she said, did
it; nor to the Socialists, who say they
helped so much; nor even to the
President of the United States or the
Governor of New York, or the rest of
the public men who have supported the
cause; nor even to the suffrage workers
of the campaign. That is, she did not
give the chief credit to them, but in-
stead she gave it to the pioneers, Susan
B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton
and the others, who worked for suf-
frage when it was really a sacrifice to
do it; and she ended with a graceful
tribute to that seventy-year-old pio-
neer Dr. Shaw, who sat beside her.

Mrs. Whitehouse introduced Gov.
Whitman as a man who was "a bad
prophet, but a good friend." He didn't
believe the suffrage could win this time.
The Governor, addressing the audience as
"fellow voters and fellow Americans,"
began by congratulating the State of
New York upon the "very wholesome,
very intelligent, very patriotic addition
to the electorate of this State."

New Voters Unfettered.

He made one addition to Mrs. White-
house's estimate of the causes of suc-
cess. "If I am not thought," he said, "that
it was the men of New York who carried
that amendment. But what matter who
wins the prize so long as the work is
done?"

What Whitman declared emphatically
was that no party, no man of any party,
had any claim upon the new voters of this
commonwealth.

"We have a right," he said, after
paying tribute to the splendid work
the women have done for military pre-
paredness and the war, "we have a right
to ask you to fulfill the claim this State
has upon you. I believe the women will
vote for the best man—not for the men
who have supported woman suffrage
just because they support it. If I be-
lieved women would vote against men
because they did not support suffrage
or for men for no other reason than
that they had supported it I would never
have given my amendment my vote."

This won warm applause, for it didn't
square at all with the policy of the
New York State Woman Suffrage party
as announced at the afternoon session
of the convention.

All the suffs jumped to their feet when
Col. Roosevelt addressed the board and
played something—it sounded like "Poe-
He's a Jolly Good Fellow," but there
was such a roar of applause you couldn't
tell. Then "Forward, Christian Soldiers!"
rose above the joyous din and everybody
started singing. The Colonel leading. He
began his speech by assuring his "fel-
low citizens" that he was very glad he
wasn't one of those men who were still
after November to discover that he was
a suffragist.

Legis Federal Amendment.

The Colonel made an earnest argu-
ment for the passage of the Federal
amendment and then swung into his
main speech, dealing with women
and with their new weapon, both for
New York and for the United States in
the prosecution of the war. He read
a "manuscript," waving his finger
now and again to emphasize a point and
breaking frequently into the funny far-
setto that varies his voice.

He was the last speaker. Before him
came Dr. Shaw—Dr. Shaw, looking a
little tired from her work in the cam-
paign and her services as chairman of
the women's section of the Council of
National Defense, but with her voice as
full and resonant as ever.

The house gave her a rousing welcome,
standing and waving hands and handker-
chiefs, and again when she referred to
himself, she broke loose and clapped and
clapped. She made a brief speech, but
sprinkled with the bits of wit that
always follow whatever she says.

"A man said to me the other day that
this war is the woman's war," she said.
"I couldn't help telling him that it may
be the woman's war, but it was made
in Germany."

When she said, "No woman has a
right to live and occupy space in this
country who is not doing her utmost to
serve her Government in its present need,"
Roosevelt gave with uplifted hands the
signal for a hearty round of applause.
To work for the Federal amendment,
she declared, was a duty laid upon all
suffragists.

"To refuse to demand the enfranchis-
ment of the women of the nation
at this time would be to desert the sol-
diers in the trenches and to be traitors
to the cause for which we are fighting.
The women of this nation must be en-
franchised that they may be free to
serve their country without let or hin-
drance."

FEWER TRAFFIC VIOLATIONS.

Heavy Fines Cause Decrease in

Second and Third Offenders.

The report of the Traffic Court for
October shows a marked decrease in the
number of second and third offenders,
and Magistrate House said yesterday
in making public the report, that the re-
sult was achieved by severity in dealing
with traffic cases.

No third offenders were arraigned
during the month, and only thirty-nine
second offenders appeared on the books.
One thousand six hundred and sixty-one
defendants paid \$10 to \$25 in fines, and
227 persons were committed to prison.
Of these, fifty-four were given the alter-
native of paying fines.

SUFF HATCHETS OUT FOR TWO SENATORS

Continued from First Page.

vantage of America's, but for democracy
—for the right of those who govern to
have a voice in their own government.
We may in the same manner take our
foes to Washington and there fight
peacefully for democracy, for the rights
of women who submit to authority in
other States to have a voice in their
government. This is our first and our
greatest duty."

But that there is no danger that the 1-
000,000 and more women in the New
York State Woman Suffrage party will
follow the meth as of the pickets was
made evident by another portion of the
chairman's speech, in which she empha-
sized her opposition to those methods.

President Wilson and members of his
Administration, she declared, had con-
tributed greatly to the success of No-
vember, but she expressed dissatisfaction
with the Republicans of New York State.
"We had counted upon at least no
opposition from the party which had
endorsed woman suffrage," she said, "but
the most serious opposition we met in
the entire campaign was from the lead-
ers of this party."

"Our Republican Governor had spoken
for us once at Saratoga, William L.
Ward, the Republican leader of West-
chester county, gave us active support;
Major Herbert Parsons, Republican Na-
tional Committeeman from New York,
gave us what support he could in view
of the limitation placed upon his political
activities by his military position."

"A week before election, after it had
become apparent that we were meeting
with Republican opposition, Mrs. Ogden
Mills Reid and I requested the chairman
of the Republican State committee to
write to the Republican chairman and
State committee members to remind
them of their party's endorsement of
suffrage. He objected at first because
he said that William L. Ward was the
only member of the Republican commit-
tee who was not opposed to suffrage.

However, he consented to write as an
individual and not as State chairman,
and though the letter was unofficial it
might have been of value to us if it had
reached its recipients more than a few
hours before election."

In Rochester an anti-suffrage poster
was displayed in Republican headquar-
ters. In Livingston county, Genesee,
Seneca, Cayuga and Yates Republican op-
position was open. So in Albany—in
fact, in every county where we failed to
carry we may attribute our failure to
hostility of the Republican leaders very
largely."

Next to downing anti-suffrage politi-
cians, Mrs. Whitehouse declared that
the strength of the New York State Woman
Suffrage party will be used to educate
the women of the State in the duties of
citizenship and for the passage of laws
looking to the betterment of conditions
for all people, particularly for working
women and for children. She empha-
sized, too, the duties of the new voters
toward their country in this time of
peril.

Mrs. Ogden Mills Reid read the pre-
sident's report. She didn't quite succeed
in raising the \$500,000 the suffs decided
that they needed for their campaign of
1917, but she came near it—she got
\$101,560. Of this \$2,573.23 went for the
expenses of the parade, \$12,206.10 for
speakers, about \$140,000 for advertising
and \$5,259.22 for war service bureau.
She gave a detailed account of re-
ceipts and expenditures, which Mrs.
Whitehouse supplemented with a vivid
picture of the difficulties of raising
money for suffrage in a year when
everybody was having his pockets
emptied by the demands of war.

"In spite of all that," she said, "with
a little help from you we shall balance
up even and shan't have to fall back on
our underwriters. And I'll bet anything
on earth that this is the first political
campaign the donors have to fall back
on their underwriters to get out of debt."

Mrs. Raymond Brown read the report
of the chairman of organization, Miss
Alice Morgan Wright, presented the re-
commendations of the executive commit-
tee. It undoubtedly will be decided to
abolish the campaign districts, the form
under which the party has worked since
1912, and reorganizing according to Congressional
districts.

"Mr. Cutting has been particularly

HYLAN WILL FORCE B. R. T. TO HEAT CARS

Mayor-elect Threatens to Oust
P. S. C. by Legislative
Enactment.

RAPS RESEARCH BUREAU

Charges It Is a Rockefeller In-
stitution and a Menace
to the City.

The present members of the Public
Service Commission for this, the First
District, must compel the Brooklyn
Rapid Transit Company to maintain in
its cars a minimum temperature of 40
degrees or be ousted by legislative en-
actment. If Mayor-elect Hyman has his
way, that ultimatum was laid down in
a statement yesterday, in which Judge
Hyman said:

"If the Public Service Commission
does not see to it that the cars are
heated during the winter months I shall
ask the people and the civic associa-
tions to go to the Legislature and de-
mand that they be ousted."

Judge Hyman also declared war on the
Bureau of Municipal Research as a
Rockefeller institution and a menace to
the city. His attack in this case was
contained in two statements, the first
restating and amplifying charges fre-
quently made during the campaign and
asserting the bureau's plan to make vast
profits out of the city. He was Com-
missioner of Public Works of the
borough for several years.

"Among the contributors to the Bu-
reau of Municipal Research are John D.
Rockefeller, Jr., who, according to the
list of contributions submitted to the
Walsh Industrial Commission two years
ago, contributed \$125,000; Frank A.
Vanderlip, head of the Rockefeller Na-
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subway contracts out of the city treas-
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mortgage; the Title Guarantee and
Trust Company, which is a large stock-
holder in the Realty Associates, whose
officers are officers and directors of the
Realty Associates; George W. Per-
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Rockefeller, Morgan and Baker; the
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during the campaign, Judge Hyman asks:
"Why did not the bureau prevent the
gouging of the city by the Morgan,
Kuhn-Loeb banking syndicate in the
\$100,000,000 loan, and why has not this
Bureau of Municipal Research done a
single thing to prevent the Mitchell ad-
ministration from raiding the Civil Ser-
vice?"

"Continuing Judge Hyman says: 'The
Morgan firm and the Kuhn-Loeb firm are
large contributors to the Bureau of
Municipal Research. Did the bureau
fail to check the land grabs because
of the thing to prevent the Mitchell ad-
ministration from raiding the Civil Ser-
vice?'"

"A glance at the list of contributors
will show why the Bureau of Municipal
Research cannot serve public interests.
Nothing is more responsible for the closed
speculations on wood block paving in
the Borough of Manhattan, under which
the city is losing \$1,000,000 a year, than
the fact that the city is the Com-
missioner of Public Works of the
borough for several years."

"The second statement, issued late in
the afternoon, took the form of an
attack on E. P. Goodrich, director of the
bureau, while replying to the latter's
assertion that the budget, by carrying
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\$9,000,000 and \$10,000,000."

Light on Increased Tax Rate.
After recalling a similar declaration
"made by Mr. Bruere, an director of the
bureau four years ago," and asserting
that Mr. Goodrich had been director
more than a year without making any
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stantly increasing budget prepared by
employees of the bureau in and out of
office," Judge Hyman said:

"This is the same E. P. Goodrich who
in the report of the State investigation
of the local Civil Service Commission is
charged with being responsible for
'closed' specifications for wood block
paving in the Borough of Manhattan
by which the Barrett Company obtained
a virtual monopoly, and also the same
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aries from other cities."

"It is a significant fact that since the
domination of the city administration by
the Bureau of Municipal Research the
budget of the city has grown by leaps
and bounds and the tax rate has in-
creased accordingly."

In his first statement—an attack on
the bureau, its backers and E. P. Pulton
Cutting—Judge Hyman thus announced
the divorce of bureau and city.

"The Rockefeller Bureau of Municipal
Research has been quite successful in
getting their representatives in im-
portant positions in every city department,
and I want to give them fair notice that
the people's repudiation of the Rockefel-
ler control of government through the
bureau and any other agencies is final
so far as I am concerned."

Explains Cutting's Opposition.

Judge Hyman's statement was in the
nature of a reply to Mr. Cutting, who
had stated in an interview published
Sunday that the Tammany administra-
tion, of which Judge Hyman is head, was
planning things prohibited for the last
ten years through the influence and activ-
ity of the Bureau of Municipal Research.
Judge Hyman said:

"Mr. Cutting has been particularly

active in city affairs for the past twenty
years, and I might say that his early
activities were beneficial, so far as I can
learn. But from the time his family,
represented by W. Bayard Cutting, his
brother, obtained a payment of \$4,000,000
out of the city of New York in March,
1908, for a strip of water front between
Twenty-eighth and Thirty-sixth streets,
South Brooklyn, and an additional sum
of \$750,000 for the property of the South
Brooklyn Ferry Company, which was
owned by the Cutting family, his inter-
ests and his activities seem to have been
adverse to the city."

Regarding the bureau itself Judge
Hyman states that it has caused the civil
service law to be violated with impunity,
has favored its backers wherever the
interests of backer and city crossed and
has winked at the so-called land deals,
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